

DESCRIPTION OF WISCONSIN.

FROM THE WISCONSIN ENQUIRER.
MADISON.

We copy the following beautiful letter from the pen of a gentleman now a resident of Mineral Point, who bids fair to become one of our most useful citizens. As the writer at the date of the letter was a stranger here, and owned no interest in the Territory, we trust it will be considered an impartial account.

MADISON, W. T. Feb. 25th, 1839.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Eve. Star.

DEAR SIR—I promised in my last letter to give you a description of MADISON—the new seat of government of Wisconsin Territory. Madison was laid out in 1836, and is situated in Dane county, between the third and fourth of what are generally called the Four Lakes—a series of lakes which communicate by a small stream with Rock River. It lies upon the borders of the Third Lake, and is remarkable for the beauty of its location. It is situated upon an eminence which gradually rises from the lake, and which presents one of the most delightful prospects in nature. You may traverse the banks of the Hudson or Mohawk, or visit the lovely village of Geneva, which is washed by the chrysal waters of Seneca Lake, and look in vain for a landscape view surpassing that of Madison. It is true, it is not like Geneva, adorned with terrace gardens, and embellished with the shrubbery which are united with wealth can lavish, yet, in the beautiful simplicity in which nature has left it, it is invested with attractions equally enduring. The God of Nature has not bestowed all his choicest gifts upon the East; but has showered them in grateful profusion upon the West. The fields which gladden the eye—the dews which refresh the earth—the flowers which perfume the air with their fragrance—and the sun which imparts its genial rays, are enjoyed as beautifully by the hardy dwellers beyond Lake Michigan and the Mississippi, as by the luxurious inmates of the splendid mansions of Hyde Park, and the elegant salons on Long Island.

In the absence, therefore, of the costly dwellings and the artificial embellishments which distinguish some of the more wealthy villages of the East, the youthful capital of Wisconsin possesses almost incomparable charms in the romantic beauty of its natural scenery.

It lies at a distance of about one hundred miles from Milwaukee, and about ninety miles from the Mississippi river.

The public buildings—for which forty thousand dollars have been appropriated by the General Government—are nearly completed; and the present session of the Legislature is held here. The Capitol is a fine building, constructed of stone, and its model is similar to the City Hall in Albany. About thirty buildings are already erected, all of which are occupied. A newspaper is published here called the Wisconsin Enquirer.

The country around Madison for several miles is as yet but scarcely settled. The soil, however, is luxuriant and easy of cultivation; and must, ere long, be occupied by substantial farmers. A tract of country so fertile and so beautiful as that which surrounds the new seat of Government, is too inviting to the agriculturist to be long unappropriated to practical use. The settlement of the lands within six or eight miles from town, will probably be for a while retarded, in consequence of their being mostly in the hands of non-residents, who hold them at prices which the settlers cannot afford to pay. It is said that the Governor of Massachusetts owns a large tract in this vicinity. It should be the policy of the General Government to encourage actual settlers, as well by pre-emptions, as by discountenancing the accumulation of large tracts in the hands of non-residents for purposes of speculation. Indeed, if the non-resident holders of extensive tracts in Wisconsin desire to make their investments lucrative, they should induce the actual settlers to purchase a portion of what they hold, by selling them at low prices; and thus derive the profits on their investments from the increased value of their adjoining lands.—Should this policy be generally adopted by the holders of lands in the vicinity of Madison, settlements would doubtless progress rapidly. The public improvements now in contemplation, will, when completed, essentially contribute to the growth of this rising town. It is proposed to connect the waters of Rock River with those of the Wisconsin, through the Four Lakes, which will open this rich and fertile section of the country to the enterprising emigrant, and form another important link of interior communication eminently conducive to the interests of the Territory.

I have now imperfectly described to you some of the natural beauties, as well as business advantages of our seat of Government.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEYOND THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

An Indian chief, to whom importunities had been addressed with a view to induce him to remove to a position further west than that occupied by his tribe, resisted the application, upon the ground that the cupidity of the white man would soon reach even that spot, however distant; and that it would be as well for his tribe to wait their inevitable extermination upon the soil within whose bosom their forefathers had been deposited. The argument was pressed; and with a view to render it more improbable that the new home to which he was invited would ever be invaded by the rude aggressions of the white man, he was urged to consent to a removal to the delightful hunting-grounds beyond the Rocky Mountains. "It is in vain," said the son of the forest, "neither mountain nor flood can stay the march of the people who have usurped the dominions of the red man. Even now the cabins of the white settler mingle with the wigwams at the foot of those distant mountains, and the red man is fast retreating before the face of the intruders. Soon he will be driven to some side, and yet the white man will follow, and persecute and destroy

him, until the dying shriek of the last of the Indian race shall mingle itself with the roar of the Pacific Ocean!"

The prophecy of the savage chief is rapidly approaching its fulfillment. The Rocky Mountains are no longer a barrier to the white man. He has taken up his abode beyond them; and even now, from the distant regions on the other side of the stupendous chain, comes a voice, asking that the laws which govern the rest of this nation of white men may be extended over the dwellers upon the very shores of the Pacific. A petition of this nature from the inhabitants of the Oregon Territory was presented in the Senate last session; and the day is evidently not far distant when that Territory, of whose very existence a large number of the people of the United States are probably ignorant, will claim her place among the confederated States of the Union. In less than twenty years, in all probability, the whole of the Territory within the Northern and Southern boundaries of the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, will be under the government of the separate sovereigns, owing political allegiance to the Federal Government of the Union.

Female Influence.—I have observed that a married man falling into misfortune is more apt to retrieve his situation in the world than a single one; chiefly because his spirits are soothed and relieved by domestic endearments, and his self respect kept alive by finding that, although all abroad he darkness and humiliation, yet it is a little world of love at home of which he is a monarch. Whereas, a single man is apt to run to ruin and neglect; to fancy himself lonely and abandoned and his heart to fall to ruins, like some deserted mansion, for want of an inhabitant. I have often had occasion to remark the fortitude with which women sustain the overwhelming reverses of fortune. Those which break down the spirit of a man and prostrate him in the dust, seem to call forth all the energies of the softer sex, and give such intrepidity and elevation to their character, that at times, it approaches to sublimity. Nothing can be more touching than to behold a soft and tender female who had been all meekness and dependence, and alive to every trivial roughness, while treading the prosperous path of life, suddenly rising in mental force to be the comforter and supporter of her husband under misfortune, abiding, with unshrinking firmness, the bitter blasts of adversity. As the vine which has long twined its graceful foliage about the oak, and been lifted by it in sunshine, will when the hardy plant is riddled by the thunderbolt cling around it with its caressing tendrils, and bind up its shattered boughs; so it is beautifully ordered by Providence that woman, who is the ornament and dependent of man in his happiest hours, should be his stay and solace, when smitten with sudden calamity.

Washington Irving.

THE BATH.

The use of the bath is becoming more general in the United States than formerly, but still it is not fully appreciated in the North, and in the South, particularly, it is too much neglected. The reason, perhaps, of our negligence in using the bath, is the great inconvenience attendant upon its use. There are no public baths to which persons of both sexes might resort, and find all the comforts of a private chamber. In the Southern countries of Europe, where the heat is intense, the human form exists in its finest proportions, and in all its vigor and beauty, a fact which shows how wrongly we attribute our imperfections to climate and weather. In the hottest weather, under a proper discipline, there will be finer health and greater muscular strength than in the coldest season. The debility which is painfully felt by many during the summer, and which prepares the way for biliousness and other complaints, has no necessary connexion with warm weather. A person who undergoes the training process, and not only rids himself of all superfluous flesh, and of every bilious tendency, and attains the greatest strength, and what is technically termed, the pitch of condition, but will also acquire a pliance of the muscles which rarely cannot be felt in the winter.

It may be asked, why is the general impression so adverse to the doctrine we have advanced? We answer, the main reason why wrong notions prevail upon this subject, is precisely that which accounts for our bad practice in other matters touching our health; a thorough disregard and ignorance of the laws of the animal economy. There is not a nation under Heaven, so negligent of their health, as the people of the United States. The bad teeth, the early broken constitutions, the slouching gait, the bent shoulder, the contracted chest, the young eye with its spectacles, and the wan cheek, tell the sad tale too plainly. That there is nothing in our climate to cause a premature decay of the teeth, is evident from the fact that the negro has fine teeth; and it has been remarked that the town negro of two or three generations, who gradually acquire the tastes and gratifications of the whites; suffers a decay of the teeth, and is decidedly inferior in this respect to the negro from the country, who has been more exposed to the heat, but less daintily fed. We will give a chapter on teeth at some leisure moment, with a view of calling the attention of parents to the importance of attending to the teeth of their children in infancy.

We have said that the people of the United States are inattentive to their health, and the result is every where evident. And among other causes of their bad condition, is the almost total neglect of the bath. Instead of a bathing room being found in every family, it is hardly known at all. In fact, the use of the bath, which ought to be as intuitive as the gratification of the appetite, is hardly understood except as a holiday affair. Hence, to a certain extent, may be attributed the fatal catalogue of deaths by consumption, pleurisy, colds, rheumatism, and in some degree, gout itself. There is a vigor imparted to the system by this cold bath, which repels the progress of inflammation, and it is well known, that, by the use of the bath, persons have escaped the slightest colds or coughs for many successive

years. We say then of the bath, that it is proper in cold climates, needful in temperate, and indispensable in hot.—*Arena.*

TALENT AND INDUSTRY.

More is to be expected from laborious mediocrity than from the erratic efforts of a wayward genius. There may be a harlequin in mind as well as in body; and I always consider him to have been of this character, who boasted that he could throw off a hundred verses while standing on one leg; it is not to such a source as this we are indebted for good poetry. Demosthenes elaborated sentence after sentence; and Newton rose to the heavens by the steps of geometry, and said, at the close of his career, that it was only in the habit of patient thinking he was conscious of differing from other men.

It is generally thought that men are signalized more by talent than by industry; it is felt to be a vulgarizing of genius to attribute to any thing but direct inspiration from heaven; they overlook the steady and persevering devotion of mind to one subject. There are higher and lower walks in scholarship; but the highest is a walk of labor. We are often led into a contrary opinion, by looking at the magnitude of the object in its finished state,—such is the Principia of Newton, and the pyramids of Egypt—without reflecting on the gradual, continuous, I had almost said creeping, progress by which they grew into objects of the greatest magnificence in the literary and physical world.

In the one case, indeed we may fancy the chisel which wrought each successive stone, but in the other we cannot trace the process by which the philosopher was raised from one landing place to another, till he soared to his towering elevation; it seems as if the work was produced at the bidding of a magician. But Newton has left as a legacy the assurance, that he did not attain his elevation by dint of heaven-born inspiration, out of the reach of many; but by dint of a homely virtue within the reach of all.—*Chalmers.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Sampson County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1839.

Ollen Mobley } Original Attachment. Levied on Jordan Wooten, } Lord.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant hath removed from this State, so that a personal notice of said levy cannot be served on him, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the North Carolinian for six weeks, notifying said Defendant of said levy on his land, and requiring him to appear at the next Term of said Court, and show cause against the same, or an order will be made by said Court for the sale of the lands levied on as aforesaid, for the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of said Court, at office, in Clinton, the third Monday in May, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence the 63d.

THOS. I. FAISON, Clerk. 13-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Cumberland County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1839.

Between } William S. Latta, and others } Plaintiff } and } Hamilton & Cole, and Kinberly & Co. } Defendant }
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the above case are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the North Carolinian a paper published in the town of Fayetteville, for the said Defendant to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, to said bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court at Office: the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1839, and American Independence the 63d.

Arch'd A. T. SMITH, c. M. E. 13-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Chatham County.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1839.

Lydia Lightfoot, } vs. }
James Lightfoot, } Plaintiff for Divorce.

In this case it is shown that a Subpoena hath issued to the Defendant, summoning him to appear and answer this petition, and the Sheriff hath returned thereon that the said Defendant is not to be found, and proclamation being made according to law, and Defendant failing to appear and answer, it was ordered that another Subpoena should issue, and the said second Subpoena being issued, it is returned by the Sheriff that the Defendant is not to be found, and therefore, proclamation was again made, and the said Defendant yet failed to appear and answer; and it was therefore ordered at the last Court, that advertisement be made in one newspaper only. It is now ordered by the Court, that the Defendant shall be notified by giving by advertising this order in the North Carolina Standard, published at Raleigh, for three months; and also by advertising the same for three months in the North Carolinian published at Fayetteville.

Witness, J. H. Thompson, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 3d Monday in March, A. D. 1839.

J. THOMPSON, Clerk. 13-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Cumberland County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1839.

Henry Ballard, Admin'r. of Thomas Ballard } dec'd. } vs. }
Duncan Bedale & wife Catharine, James Hails & wife Janet, Math'w Hails & wife Peggy, Polly Averitt, Roger Hair, John Hair, Jesse Hair, William Hair, Duncan Hair, Reuben Hair and Nancy Hair, heirs at law of Stephen Hair, dec'd. }

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, Roger Hair, John Hair, Jesse Hair, William Hair, Duncan Hair, Reuben Hair and Nancy Hair, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolinian, published in Fayetteville, for said Defendants, to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and show cause why the lands of said Stephen Hair, and which descended to them, should not be condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Jno. M. Laurin, Jr. Clerk of our said Court at office, the first Monday of March, Anno Domini, 1839, and in the 63d year of American Independence.

JNO. M. LAURIN, Jr. Clerk. 8-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Sampson County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1839.

William Tew } Original Attachment levied on the lands of the Defendant. }
Jordan Wooten, } vs. }

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant hath removed beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, it is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in The North Carolinian, notifying said Defendant of the levy of said attachment, and requiring him to appear, reply and plead at the next Term of this Court, or judgment by default, will be awarded against him, and the lands levied on will be condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of said Court, at office, in Clinton, the third Monday in May, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence, the 63d.

May 2, 1839. THOS. I. FAISON, Clerk. 13-6w

Dress the Grave of thy Friend.



MARBLE FACTORY, By
JAMES FOSTER,
Liberty Point—Fayetteville, opposite THE JACKSON HOTEL.

May 4. 10—(y)
"The North-Carolinian"
PRINTING OFFICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the Journal establishment, and made considerable additions to it, is prepared to execute in a neat and expeditious manner, BOOK, PAMPHLET AND JOB PRINTING. He will keep on hand, a general assortment of **BLANKS**, of the most approved forms, for Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, Constables, &c. &c. His prices are regulated by those adopted at the Editorial Convention, held at Raleigh. Hand Bills on medium, royal or super royal paper, for 30 copies, \$2.50; for 50 copies \$3, and for every additional 100 copies, 50 cts. Horse Bills—for a small one, 30 copies, \$3.00. Larger ones in proportion to the size and number printed.

Large Cards, a single pack, \$3, and \$1.25 for every additional pack. Small Cards, a single pack, \$2, and \$1 for every additional pack.

BLANKS
Kept constantly on hand for sale at 75 cents per quire; and printed to special order, for a single quire \$2, for every additional quire under five, \$1; exceeding five quires, 75 cents per quire.

H. L. HOLMES.
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

PETER F. JOHNSON has just received his Spring and Summer GOODS, consisting of a General Assortment of British and American

DRY GOODS,
HATS, SHOES AND BONNETS.

Which he respectfully invites his friends and former customers to call and examine, as his stock is entirely new.

April 20, 1839. 9-1f

HOTEL.—It is with much pleasure I inform the public, that I have taken charge of the LAFAYETTE HOTEL, in the Town of CLINTON, Sampson county, North Carolina. It is with equal pleasure that I assure the public, that no pains or exertions shall be dispensed with, to secure to the comfort and ease of those who may feel inclined to patronize me. My Table will at all times be supplied with the best viands this country can afford.

Families travelling East and West, North and South, will find the accommodations in the Lafayette Hotel, to be of the most comfortable and desirable. For their journey they will be neatly provided when required.

The members of our Bar will meet with a most kind and hospitable reception—every facility will be afforded them for consulting with their clients.

March 2, 1839. B. STITH, M. D. 1-1f

FOR SALE,
750 SACKS Liverpool Salt,
500 Bus. Alum do.
10 Tons Swords and English Iron,
40 Kegs Nails, assorted,
10 Hds St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugar.

40 Bags Rio Coffee,
10 Hds Molasses,
Together with a general assortment of other articles in the grocery line.

The Subscriber has also received his
Spring supply of Seasonable DRY-GOODS,
Hard-ware, Cutlery, Crockery-ware, Patent

Medicines, Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Fur and Palm-leaf Hats, &c. &c.
All of which will be sold at low prices, either at wholesale or retail.

April 13. 7-1f
SADDLES, HARNESS, &c.
I HAVE on hand, and will sell at low prices,
3 sets Coach Harness,
4 " Gig do
1 " Saddle do
1 double set Carriage Harness,
1 full do Wagon do.

—ALSO—
SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c., all manufactured in this place, by first rate workmen, and sold for account of an Executor.

May 13-12f. AMOS KIMBALL.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Sampson County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1839.

Charles Stevens, } Original Attachment.
Michael L. Cope, } vs. }

James M. Robinson, and others, summoned as Garni sholders.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant in this case, Michael L. Cope, hath absconded or so concealed himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, whereupon it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolinian, notifying said Defendant of the issuing of said Attachment, and requiring him to appear at the next Term of said Court to be held on the 31 Monday in August, 1839, and then and there reply and plead, or Judgment by Default will be awarded against him, and the Dots attached will be condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of May, 1839.

THOMAS I. FAISON, Clerk. 13-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Sampson County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1839.

William Tew } Original Attachment levied on the lands of the Defendant.
Jordan Wooten, } vs. }

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant hath removed beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, it is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in The North Carolinian, notifying said Defendant of the levy of said attachment, and requiring him to appear, reply and plead at the next Term of this Court, or judgment by default, will be awarded against him, and the lands levied on will be condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of said Court, at office, in Clinton, the third Monday in May, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence, the 63d.

May 2, 1839. THOS. I. FAISON, Clerk. 13-6w

GLOBE EXTRA.

Prospectus for the Extra Globe.

WE lay before our Republican friends a subscription paper for our cheap periodical publication, the "Extra Globe."

During the months when Congress is in session, we publish the "Congressional Globe," which gives a condensed report of its proceedings, weekly, for one dollar. In the interval between the session of Congress, we publish the "Extra Globe," for six months, containing the news, politics, public documents, and whatever else of interest appears in the Daily Globe, for the same price. These two publications are printed weekly, in book form, to render them more convenient for preservation and reference.

Each number contains 16 royal quarto pages. The important elections which will take place during the approaching Summer and Fall, and give peculiar value to the information to be derived from this quarter during the canvass. The new phases of parties in the North, and the troubled aspect which foreign agitation gives to our national affairs there, will also impart to the country for the six months preceding the meeting of Congress, more than ordinary interest.

The publication of the "Extra Globe" will commence the first week in May and end the first week in November.

TERMS.
For 1 copy - - - - - \$ 1 00
For 6 copies - - - - - 5 00
For 12 copies - - - - - 10 00
For 25 copies - - - - - 20 00
For 50 copies - - - - - 40 00
For 100 copies - - - - - 75 00

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any incorporated bank of the United States, current and of equal value where a subscriber resides, will be received, but when the subscribers can procure the notes of banks in the Northern and Middle States, they will please send them.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be here by the 7th of May.

BLAIR & RIVES.
No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompany it.

Washington, April, 1839.

TIN, Copper, and Sheet Iron MANUFACTORY.—The subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has on hand and continues to manufacture at his old establishment, Hay Street, near the Post Office, every article in the above line, and has on hand a large assortment of Tin and Japanned Ware, Copper Stills, Wares, Hatters' Kettles, Dye Wash Kettles, Brass Kettles and Tea Kettles.

Also a large assortment of STOVES and Stove PIPE, consisting of Fire-place and Pipe Franklin, Cooking, Boiling and Baking Stoves, Six plate and Box Stoves, Sheet Iron and Tin Plates, and keeps constantly on hand Tin Plate 13 X and extra sizes, Brass and Iron Wire, and Sheet and Bolt Copper.

Sheet Brass, Iron, Steel and Zinc; Sheet, Bar and Pig Lead, Spelter, Round and Hoop Iron; Nail and Spike Rods; Thick Planished Steel; first quality Mill and Cross Cut Saws, with a general assortment of other articles in his line, which he would respectfully request the attention of country merchants and others to examine. He will sell as low as can be bought in this place.

JAMES MARTINE.
Fayetteville, March 2, 1839. 1-3m

NEW Stage Line.—The subscribers have established a line of STAGES, by the mail, from Fayetteville to Warraw Depot, on the Wilmington Rail Road, connecting with the cars on that Road, both to Wilmington and to the North. They have good Stages, excellent Horses, and faithful Drivers, and will leave no effort untaken to give public satisfaction. The following are the hours of departure and arrival.

Leave Fayetteville, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 7 p. m.—arrive Saturday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 9 a. m.

Under a late Resolution of the Wilmington Rail Road Company, passengers by this line are to be charged no more on the Steamboats from Wilmington to Charleston than those who go through on their line.

The public is also informed that this is decidedly the most pleasant, expeditious and cheapest route between this place and Augusta.

From Fayetteville to Wilmington, 15 hours. To Charleston in 30 hours, and To Augusta in 40 hours.

By this route travellers will only have the fatigue of 49 miles staging, and lose but one night on the road.

By this route travellers will only have the fatigue of 49 miles staging, and lose but one night on the road.

To Printers and Publishers.
The subscribers have completed their new specimen book of light faced Book and Job Printing Types, Flowers and Ornaments, the contents of which are herewith partially given.

Diamond, Pearl, nos. 1 and 2
Agate, nos. 1, 2 and 3
Agate on Nonpareil body
Nonpareil, nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4
Minionette, nos. 1 and 2
Minion, nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4
Minion on Brevier body
Brevier on Minion body
Brevier, nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4
Brevier on Brevier body
Brevier on Long Primer body
Burgio, nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4
Burgio on Long Primer body
Long Primer, nos. 1, 3 and 4
Long Primer on Small Pica body
Small Pica, nos. 1 and 2
Pica on Small Pica body
Pica, nos. 1, 2 and 3
Pica on English body
English, nos. 1 and 2
Great Primer, Pica on, Double English
Double Pica on, C non
Five line Pica to twenty
Eight line Pica Gothic condensed to 25
Seven line and ten line Pica ornamental
6, 7, 9, 12 and 15 line Pica shaded
8, 10, 12 and 16 line Antique shaded.

Also a large and beautiful collection of flowers, from pearl to seven line Pica, which are not to be found in any other specimen; a new assortment of ornamental dashes, a variety of card borders, near two thousand metal ornaments, brass rule, leads of various thickness, astronomical and physical signs, metal and brass dashes from 3 to 30 lines long; great primer and double Pica Scripts on inclined body; diamond and nonpareil music of various kinds—antique light and heavy face two line letter; full face Roman & Italic no. 10, minion, brevier, long primer and other black; nonpareil, minion and brevier Greek, Hebrew and Saxon.

A large variety of ornaments, calculated particularly for the Spanish and South American markets; Spanish, French and Portuguese accents furnished to order, with every other article made use of in the printing business. All of which can be furnished at short notice, as of good quality and on reasonable terms, as any other establishment.

CONNER & COOK,
Corner of Nassau & Ann streets, New York

HATS! HATS!
J. B. & D. D. D.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hats,
HAVE just received their SPRING

Stock, and continue to manufacture Silk and Fur Hats, at the north east corner of Market Square, Fayetteville.

Also, a full supply of Hatters' Trimmings. N. B. Highest price given for Furs.

April 6, 1839. 6-1f

FAYETTEVILLE

Female Seminary.

PERHAPS a better exhibit cannot be offered of the state of this School, than may be inferred from its numbers and branches of study.

Present number of Pupils, 34
In the study of Latin Language, 30
" French, 23
Arithmetic, 73
Geometry, 30
English Grammar, 30
Geography, 66
Intellectual Philosophy, 11
Chemistry, 23
Astronomy, 30
Music on Piano Forte, 30

The plan of instruction has a primary reference to mental discipline, which is aimed at as of greater consequence than any given amount of acquisition. Parents and friends of the Institution are invited to attend at all times on the exercises of the School.

The present Academic year will close on the middle of July, and the next will commence on the 15th of October.

A thorough and full course of instruction in all the usual ornamental, as well as solid branches of education, will be always provided by the Principals.